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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of \$4 per annum in advance. Eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies to one address for \$50, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE outlished every Wednesday and Suturday of 83 per annum. Two copies for 85, directionmuts 6 cents a line each tosection

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Economy of Fuel.

More than Ten Millions of Dollars' worth of Mineral Coal are annually mined in this country, on which at least Ten Millions more are annually paid for transportation from the mines to the consumers. At least Thirty Millions' worth of Railroads, Ca nals, Boats, Cars, and other property have been constructed with special reference to the demands of the Coal Trade and derive all their value therafrom. Every new Canal or Railroad, whether intending it or not, gives a new impetes and a wide market to the production of Coal. The forests and woods are rapidly disappearing from the settled portions of our country, and their loss is severely felt in the scarcity of timber and expense of fuel. All the rugged sides of mountains and other rough, bard, sterile land, should be permanently covered with woods, which serve to modify the heats of summer, to break the force of winds and to graduate the descent of waters, diminishing the freshets after rains or thaws, and the drying up of springs and atreams consequent on the drouth and heat of summer. The use of Coal, with the continual cheapening of its preduction and diffusion, is becoming every year more extensive, in spite of the depression and paralysis of many branches of Manufacture-These are driven more and more, under the spur of Necessity, to study and adopt Economizing pro cesses, with reference to Labor, to Materials and to Power. The Steam Engine, though a potent is yet a most expensive servitor. Its incessant and vast consumption of Fuel and the practicability of sestaining its vital action at cheaper and still cheaper rates have become a subject of universal concern. Even the Coal interest, contrary to what might be supposed, requires improvement in this direction. Many branches of Manufacture, which cannot be established or maintained among us because of the cost of Power, might live and thrive if Steam were made with one-half the present amount or cost of fuel. Whoever effects a decided scenomy in the production or use of steam-gene ating fuel is in effect a benefactor to the e National Industry. By enabling thousands to find work in factories, mills and foundries who would the be driven out upon the soil, he benefits not Dese merely but the whole body of laborers, as

Works of Mr. D. Brigham, West Bloomfield, N. J mainly to examine the working therein of Messrs. D. Griffin & Co.'s Fuel Saving Apparatus, especlaily as applied to the drying of fabrics when printed. Mr. Brigham's works, though unpretending in appearance, are extensive, consisting of two spacious stone mills, each propelled by a large and powerful steam-engine with three boilers, and giving evidence of a rare combination of economy with efficiency throughout. We doubt that more goods are printed any where by the same force or a mill of no greater capacity than his largest rooms are of limited area but of almo boundless capacity, being kept at a uniform temperature of 220 to 230 degrees by currents of hot air which contain all the caloric of the coal consumed to produce them. There is no red-hot metal of any kind-nothing from which fire could be taken-the air flowing directly from the furnace in which it is generated. The manager assured us that he would thank no one to insure the concern against fire from the drying apparatus, since its occurrence was impossible. F drying one thousand pieces of medium Prints per y, the consumption of fuel was regularly 900 pounds of chestnut-sized Coal, at \$3} per tun, in place of two tuns or more of large Coal hitherto required at \$4} per tun. The saving made by adopting Griffin & Co's apparatus in the drying process only is about \$2,500 per annum or a reduction of cost from over \$3,000 per annum to \$525. And the new apparatus is far less expensive, less complicated, less liable to derangement than the old, be

well Agricultural as Manufacturing.

-We paid a visit on Wednesday to the Print

ng Mr. Brigham's Of the more general applications of Griffia & Co.'s Apparatus we have hitherto spoken fully, though, we are satisfied, too cautiously. Mr. Brigham, his manager, and his chemist, all were post tivel n their conviction that the cost of fuel for driving their extensive machinery had been diminished wwe than balf by the adoption of this apparatus And a principal care now is, while their engineers and firemen are unused to this and rooted in their old notions, to keep them from making and carry-ing too much steam. They will burn too much coal and raise even a dangerous head of steam, b trine they can't see how half a tun will effect the pose that formerly required a tun or over, bur of firemen, we need hardly say, is gre-

side the great advantage of safety from tire. Is

it possible that any one will persist in constructing

a drying apparatus hereafter without at least ex

minished by this invention, if they will on -a

ine its power and virtue. One great advantage of this apparatus is rendering anything not absolutely incombnatible available for fuel. Thus two extensive manufacto ies of Dyes or Extracts from Logwood, &c. which formerly paid large sums annually for coap and kept each its man busy carting away its steamed chips or refuse wood, now make fuel of these and almost rely upon them. S. T. Armstrong, President of the Brooklyn Gutta Percha Company, "ye in a note, after two months' trial of this invention, "Our Engineer is delighted with it-be can burn anything for fuel;" and that, aside from the great saving of fuel, the convenience of keeping up and managing steam renders it vastly superior to the old process. The simple fact that the works which have adopted Griffin & C. vention shut off at night and start again sporning without baving yet kindled their in

A PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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while the rest can start in a few moments after the works are opened in the morning, give this plan a very marked advantage over others. Two towering, unsightly stacks still cumber the ground near Mr. Brigham's works, but one of them is utterly deserted, while the other is of no use, though still permitted to take charge of the smoke for old acquaintance' sake. A small chimney ten feet high would answer every purpose.

All that is essential in Griffin & Co.'s method is simply such an arrangement of the Boilers, Flues, Grate, Blower, &c. that all the heat evolved from the coal shall pass into and be absorbed by the water, allowing none of it to pass off through the chimney-no smoke, no cinders, sparks, nor anything but an evolved, ir combustible gas in a lukewarm state. You put your hand into the chimney at a hight of five feet from the earth (or any other hight) and feel that a gentle current of warm air or gas is ascending-nothing more. How widely this differs from the old and still common fashion, we need not

The Boilers used by the American Institute, at its great Fair the coming Fail, will be put up on this principle by Griffin & Co. and there every one may have an easy opportunity of examining its op-

As to the extent of saving by this apparatus, we have seen no estimate that places it below twentyfive per cent., while it is more commonly considered fifty. Magnestion & Co., manufacturers, Garnerville, who have hitherto used \$10,000 worth of Coal per annum, estimate their saving in quantity 33 per cent and in relative cost of that they now use at 25-making together 58 per cent. The officers of the Maryland Penitentiary say 50 per cent. Chapin & Root, Albany, say that, instead of half a tun of pea coal daily, they now require but three hundred pounds-a saving of two thirds. The difference between some of the later and the earlier estimates is accounted for by the fact that the inventors, instructed by experience, have made improvements on their earlier processes, and now set boilers so as to save more fuel than at first.

We urge all who contemplate putting stationary engines in operation, or starting any kind of manufacture by steam, to call on the proprietors, 192 Broadway-or, better still, at a me establishment where this method has been adopted, and study its working for themselves. An ounce of practice is worth a nound of theory, and many a fine thing on paper turns out on trial to be gas-by which we mean no disparagement to Mr. H. M Paine's astounding discovery. We shall be glad to hear that there is 'no mistake obout' that, and would by no means question Mr. P.'s ability to set the North River afire and light California by the blaze. Still, as the Astor House is not yet lighted at five cents per thousand feet (O you exorbitant gas monopolists! wen't we exult over your downfall when we see it?) and as our coal-bin is nearly out, we shall take the risk of ordering another tun of Anthracite for use while Mr. Paine is completing his arrangements. We advise those who have the funds and need the fuel to be equally adventurous.

#### More about the "Spirits,"

We have now and then looked into the shoatly drawing-room at Barnum's, within a week or two past, to watch the operations of the weird telegraph, though, we confess, with a more lively hope of reading some new chapters in human nature, than of spelling cut any of the peculiar mysteries of the spiritual world. The sister Sibyls wait the movements of their "familiars" with the meekest long suffering, and seem in no wise daunted at the frequent apparently capricious refusals to communicate, nor at the as frequent meager and unsatisfactory character of the replies. The room is usually crowded with a throng of " anxious inquir-We find there all varieties of life (to say nothing of the specimens from the " Inferno") from the sun-browned Hoosier of the West to the jewelled aristocracy of New-York. Indeed we are inclined to believe that the piquancy of the receptions attracts as many visitors as the curiosi ty of the manisfestations. We are happy to say that the courtesy of the spectators is usually not less exemplary than the patience of the hierophants-every disposition being shown to secure the ladies and their unique invisible attendants a fair and generous hearing. A little harmless mirth is occasionally indulged at the oddness of the scene, in which the subterraneans seem inclined to share, the promptness or fullness of the replies being seldom interrupted by any expressions of ill timed levity. There is certainly no attempt at imposition by enacting the sepulchral, terror inspiring tmosphere, which usually attends the operation of medicine-men and necromancers. They are cheerful sprites, at any rate, fond of music and poetry, and showing no signs of horns or cloven

The usual routine of questions has been proposed whenever we have been present, and according to our general experience, the answers have been for the most part given to the satisfaction of the querists, and often with an accuracy and preision which left the company in helpless astonishment. On the other hand, in many cases, the sounds persist in declining all intercourse, putting off the applicant with promises which they sometimes fail to keep; and if, after assiduous persuasion, their consent is gained, the replies are rendered with a bungling, apprentice like want of cor rectness, showing a lamentable want of education somewhere.

An evening or two since, we accompanied a professional gentleman of our acquaintance, who having no wish to inquire about his grandfather or cousins, proposed mentally to evoke the grim shade of Dr. Johnson, probably recollecting the sturdy faith of the great lexicographer in the famous Lon den Cock-Lane Ghost, and presuming that he might have no objection to figure in a similar scene for the benefit of his modern admirers. The questions were in part mental and in part audibly expressed. Can I converse with the person now in my mind? o answer. Can I soon? Yes. Can I receive swers to my questions about him? Yes. Did live in the present century? In the last? Yes. as he a lawyer? A clergyman? A merchant

answer. An author? Yes. By this time a ore decided knock was heard, which the Sibyls said denoted the presence of the person with whom an interview was desired. The gentleman asked mentally : Are you the spirit of Dr. Johnson ? Yes. Did you live in London ! Yes. Did you believe in ghosts ? Yes. Ilo you now believe in them? Yes. Was the story true of the Cock lane Ghost? Yes. These questions were all mental, the hier ophants being engaged in brisk conversation the while with another visitor, much to the annoyance of the immediate interlocutor. He then saked audibly, Did you love the Americans !- Did you hate them? Yes. Do you hate them now? After some other cross firing, with regard to the philosophical ideas which the learned shade might now be presumed to hold, the contradictory replies were elicited, that he approved of the modern inNEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850.

novations in theology and social science, and retained his pristine attachment to the Established Church. The " colloquy divine" then ceased, without any apparent disappointment to either

A gentleman connected with the press in this City, who went into the room with abs lute incredulity, was put into communication with the sounds, and without any preliminary maneuvering inquired, Will the spirit of my father converse with me ? Yes. In what State did he die ? In New-York ?- In Massachusetts ?- In Ohio? Knecks. Will be rap the number of years since his death? Fourteen distinct knocks. The disesse of which the person died, his christian name, and his surname were then written on paper. among several other names, and the sound was requested to give two distinct knocks when the right one was touched. This was done is each instance correctly and without hesitation.

As we were informed by the gentleman, the person concerning whom he inquired left New-York many years ago, where all his family resided, and died in Cincinnati in 1836.

The same gentleman then asked for a brotherin law, who was drowned from a steamboat, on Lake Michigan, several years since. Where did he die ? In New-York? At sea? On the Lakes? Knocks. How many years has he been dead? Eleven knocks. Did he die of consumption?-of cholera?-of small-pex? No answer. Was he burned? Was he killed by a blow? Was he shot? Was he drowned? Knocks. The christien name and surname were then correctly indicated, as in the previous case, with the number of his brothers and sisters now living.

A similar conversation was held with a brother, and the same correct replies obtained, with the additional information, that the intercogator was at. tended with five guardian spirits, and that a further manifestation would be made to him at his own house. In answer to the question, " How long bafore this demonstration will be made?" the sound first soswered within two weeks; and then, calling for the alphabet, the word "Boon" was spelled

Another gentleman, somewhat conspicuous in the politics of the City, and with nothing certainly in his appearance to invite one to select him as a dupe, inquired concerning a child, and was answered without hesitation or mistake as to his agothe disease of which he died, the time since his death, and the number of brothers and sisters both living and dead. The child had been dead seventeen years, and the questioner wrote the figures from one to twenty-one, touching them successive ly, and at seventeen received the answer.

The alphabet is a favorite mode of communication, serving to defer the hopes of the aspirant with the flattering word "Soon," or to cut off all inquiry with the fatal "Do-n-e."

One gentleman, with whom we visited the Pythonesses, having the reputation of a stubborn skepticism in regard to all supernatural affairs, in vain endeavored to obtain an interview with some of his ancestors, and was at last silenced with a call for the alphabet. The sentence was then spelled out, " My friend, it is often asked what good will come of these manifestations; I will tell you. They are to bring men nearer together, and to convince the skep-The obdurate Sadducee was not melted, but painfully conscious of the tediousness of the process by verbal spelling, suggested to the sound that it would be a great practical im, provement to make use of letters on wooden blocks to which the sound at once knocked out a cordia!

We notice that the sounds are apparently not under the control of the hierophants, whatever agency it may be supposed they exert in their production. It will often happen, when a person is present on whom it might be thought desirable to produce a favorable impression, that the sounds will either cease altogether, or give most vague and ambiguous answers. A whole company of curious listeners may be assembled for the sole purpose of waiting on the oracle, and no reply whatever or none in the slightest degree satisfactory will be voucheafed. On the other hand, an entire stranger may be introduced, all whose questions

But the answers, as a whole, cannot be relied There are sufficient instances of mistake to cause the credibility of a witness in a court of justice to be called in question. Whether the defect be in the mind of the questioner, in the medium of communication, or in the source of the answer, may not be determined; but it must necessarily operate to prevent any confidence in the sounds as vehicles of information. It should also be remarked that there are few cases, if any, where the answers rendered are in advance of the knowledge in the mind of the inquirer. Even where the question is met with the rapping of a tune, as frequently occurs, it is an air familiar to the interlocutor, as well as the lady priestesses.

It is easy to set aside all these strange pheno mena, as the results of deception, legerdemain ventriloquism, or some secret power of the laws of acoustics. This will be done with the greatest looseness, however, by those who are too redolent of the odor of Pharisaic virtue, to condescend to lend an ear to the facts in question. Our dainty dilletante, who govern a certain sphere in the world of epinion, may unite their voices with those of the vulgar blackguards, who ascribe every new phasis of truth to trickery and fraud, and from whom fire and water could not take the prejudice that the limits of Heaven and earth are bounded by their own ignorance and conceit; but this is no wise settles the question in regard to manifestations, the like of which have attracted the attention of wise and noble men of every age, and which we know, in latter days, have been objects of the strongest interest, not to say of earnest conviction, with persons like Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, and Washington Allston.

We do not believe that these phenomena are the result of supernatural agencies, because we have no evidence for that opinion. As little could we dogmatically decide that they are not, having as yet found no measuring line to sound the depths of spiritual existence. Least of all, have we say respect or telerance for the conceited presumption which announces with more than prelatical authority. that all new developments of the character of these strange sounds are the product of outrageous fraud, because, for sooth, they impinge too rudely on certain petty, shallow, foolish opinions, which all assorted and labelled, and tied up with red tape have been sid up in perfumed drawers as systems of philosophy, or something equally ladicrous. For ourselves, we shall watch these and all other new phases of the times with a modest skepticism, wishing to give every pretension the chance for a fair examination, and believing it quite as likely that the "shelves of the Divine Providence" may contain something of which we have not as yet had samples, as that all who profess to have had experience of the "Night side of Nature" are impostors and knaves

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sine Qua Non-Rumpus in the Senste - Danger to the Omnibus Bill-The Senate on Wed-nesday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13. The events in the Senate t -d y have been rapid, interesting, some of them startling, and possibly important upon the final destiny of the Compromise Bill. For an bour in the morning, after the special order of the day was called-which is now the Omnibus or Compromise bill every day successively—it seemed as if the day was to be given to business and not to speech-making.

A variety of amendments were offered by friends

to the bill or these who look upon it with some indulgence, but who desire to make it better, discussed in short and pertinent speeches and voted down one after another. Mr. WALKER of Wis. moved two of these amendments, the first of which proposed to admit Foreigners in the Territories who should have declared their intention of becoming citizens, to vote at the elections and upon the question of forming State Governments. The other was to strike out the Provision of the bill which prohibits the Territorial Legislatures to discriminate between residents and non-residents.

in the matter of Taxation.

Mr Uspanwood moved to strike out the appropriation of two sections of land in each township to presents the received have a factor of the property of the section in each township only, according to the former practice, except in the one of Oregon. His americanent met with the same factor of the sa

While things in the legislative line were progressing their swimmingly, there was a little scene occurring in the center of the hall, which contrasted the mide was a character of all with the wide awake character of r. Whitcomn of Is. whose heal around. Mr. Whitcome of is, whose meath, it believe by the way, is not very good, had sink into a most profound sleep, his head depending in a picture-special field over the back of his chair, and swaying beck and forward, as if abandoned by the owner to its own volutions, while his colleges, Mr. Britent, who sat next to him, casting a half alarmed and comical look around the galleries as if to see who was watching the operation, made sev-eral desperate efforts to shake the drowsy Senator eral desperate efforts to shake the droway Senator into consciousness—all of which proved failures. The distinguished legislator from the Hoosier State persisted in his senatorial snoose despite every exertion until aroused possibly by the stentorian utterances of his own massi music, when he awoke looking refreshed and innocent.

Mr. Halk's pravise on Jefferson Davis's menedment was voted down without the formality of a division. The amend itself, providing for the receiptors for keeping Sayaers out of the Territories.

ances for keeping Stavery out of the Territories was honored by the year and nays, and was also

rejected—yeas 18, nays 29.
Mr. Foore, who had struggled stoutly in argument against the amendment as unnecessary, pernicious, and directly in the teeth of the uniform Scuthern pretension that those laws do not now exist in force, and that the Constitution gives the right to the slawsholder to take his slaves to she

Territories in spite of any laws to the contrary, Mr. Footz, who said all this, caved in when the voting came round and went for the amendment—yielding. I suppose, to the pressure of his position. Finnily Mr. UNDERWOOD, who likes to be at work, like the member of a Western Legislature who got a few couples of his neighbors divorced without their consent, hecause avery hord size was without their consent, because every body else was doing something for their constituents, and who seemed to be quite innocent of the intention of throwing such a lirebrand into the camp, offered an throwing such a freefand hab the camp, offered an amendment, to the effect that, if Texas should refuse to accept the ten or twelve millions to be tendered her in consideration of a miserable claim to a miserable desert, without wood or water, she should be privileged to sue the United States for a settlement of eccounts.

Mr. RUSK flared up at the insult thus offered to his State, and seemed to think that the proper

Mr. RUSK nared up at the lesuit thus offered to his State, and seemed to think that the proper remedy was to insult every body eise—the Senate, the United States, Gen. Taylor and "the rest of markind," for all of which Mr. Badger gave him making, it is not which air. Dabburgave him one of the most genteel skinnings is a forensic way that you ever listened to. This had the effect to bring the validant General down a peg or two and the inspeed of by reading a classical extract from Titus Living, which he fancied presented a striking parallel with the wrongs that Texas is suffering at the hands of the United States.

Mr. Wenster thought the amondment unneces-

sary, but that instead the President of the United States should be instructed, in the happening of the certingency, to sue Texas, in a bill to test the contingency, to sue Texas, in a bill to test the title to New-Mexico.

Mr. Footz showed no little alarm, and finally an-

nounced in the most formal and impressive man-ner, that if the amendment were persisted in it tors had declared that it would be a sine qua non with them that no such threat should be held in terrorem over Texas. He entreated most patheti sally that Mr. Usperwood would withdraw his amendment. Mr. Usperwood said that would do

amendment. Mr. Underwood said that would do no good, as it would be immediately renewed. Mr. Clay raised his placid head above the waves, to still the tumult, by proposing a Compro-mise. He suggested that the amendment, which te gently reproved his incautious colleague for throwing into the scathing ocean of dissensions, to increase the storm, should be withdrawn, and if renecesse the storm, should be withdrawn, and if re-newed by an enemy of the bill, should be voted down, as Carlyle says, incontinent; and that, after the battle was fought out, and the dead and wound-ed were duly cared for, a joint resolution should be brought in, embodying the question of the subse-quent remedy, in the probable contingency of Tex-as proving contumscious and refusing to receive the none)—the old fox not being willing to be caught in his own trap, the union of different measures in the same bill.

This proposition seemed to be received as a This proposition seemed to be received as a pacedo by the majority of the friends of the bill, but unfortunately long experience has proved that it is not so easy to buy the devil as it is to raise him. Mr. Prance of Md. came to the record. The whole broad occan of discussion in relation to the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States seemed to be occasionated and to apprehensible to the control of the Court of the United States seemed to be opened, and to premise plenty of scope for a neath's debate. He ended by giving in as his size qua son that some feature should be incorporated in this bill which would at all events secure a final

m this bill which would at all events secure a linal settlement of the question with Texas.

Mr. Footx, in despair movedan Executive Session. This seemed about to be acceeded to, when Senators around the hall seized the moment to give notice of amendments ad infaultum. Among these the most important was one from Mr. Benhea in their ear, and that two Senators and one Representative may be elected after the prisage of this bill, in their stead—and this he, too, announced as his sine qua non. He has conscientious scriples and a tender conscience.

The cup seemed now to be full. Mr. CLAY rose in his wrath. He said that fifty times during the progress of this bill he had been upon the very point of giving up all hope of compressing the dis-

progress of this bill he had been upon the very point of giving up all hope of composing the dis-cordant elements which rule the destinies of the country, and that when he saw the spirit which was manifested—the disposition on the part of every one to have his own way, and to thwart by every means in his power the progress of the bill, he was disposed to let them all go to the devil together. Such was the substance of his short ha

pate and elegant in expression.

Mr. Berrien buried back his insinuations and said that Mr Clay had said that he was striving

Mr. CLAY contradicted him point blank upon that int, without taking much trouble to explain.

Mr. BERRIEN stated his position and reiterated

his sine qua non.

Mr. Foots deprecated excitement, to which Mr. CLAY replied with a look of mindled exhaustion and despair. "You Sir, would be excited too, if you had say task to perform." The scene ended by voting an extra Session. To morrow the fight will be PRICE TWO CENTS.

#### CITY ITEMS.

HEAT- RAIN- LIGHTNING -- Summer was unqualifiedly manifest yesterday in the hittest day of the season thus far. The following table furnishes a record for the past week, as shown by the thermometer at Delatour's establishment in Wall-

The atmosphere was oppressively dry until near-

ly six o'clock in the afternoon, when a tropical buricane rose suddenly in the West, the wind whelmed the City in a dense cloud of dust, dark, low clouds instantly overspread the sky, and in fifteen minutes the whole scene of heat and sunshine was changed to a roaring flood of raio, vivid light-ning and crashing thunder. The storm lasted only about half to three fourths of an hour, but a thorough drenching was given to the town, and a slight cooling to the air, though the evening was almost as warm as if there had been no shower. The electric fluid was plentiful, near, and violent. We have heard of two places in the city where it struck. The first was in the Bowery, No. 92, just above Hester at , the clothing store of Moore & Lion, the upper part occupied by Mr. Berdahard, dentist .-The fluid struck the house in the roof, tearing up the slates, ran down the iron post in the front window, set fire to some light goods, and passed off .-No person was hurt, further than a most astound ing fright. The other place was the drug store of Mr. Loines, corner of Hudson and Spring sts. Here the destroyer dropped in at an attic window, ran around the lofts until it found a bell-wire, and then went down that melting nearly the whole of it, and passing off the bandle to the middle of the street, exploded like a bomb. There was no person in-

ASTOR PLACE OPERA.-We understand that on account of the preparation for bringing out the Heguenots on Monday night at the Astor Piace Opera, there will be no performance this evening.

THIRD REGIMENT (HUSSARS), M. S. N. Y -Or. ders No. 3 .- This regiment will parade, in full uniform, on Friday (to-day). Troops will join in squadron and the parade form within Tompkinspark, at 24 o'clock of said day. Troop G, (Capt. Bechtle,) will form the standard escort. The Court of Appeals of this regiment, for and during the second quarter of the "military year," will be held by Lieut Col. Wm. Menck, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 28th inst. at Gunter's Hotel. Should the day shove-named for parade prove stormy, and at the time designated, Monday, the 24th inst will be substituted therefor. Previous to the parade, the officers will present Col. Brooke Postley with a most beautiful pair of pure gold epaulettes as "a token of their regard." They are of the most costly description.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The President, E. C. Benedict, Esq. announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

Finance-Mesers. Bradford, Thompson, Parser. Auditing-McLean, Gilmartin, Flagg.
Apportionment.-Duke, Gilmartin, Boyd. New Schools-Murphy, Savage, T. E. Smith. Buildings and Repairs-Hurry, Covert, Miller. Printing-Tappan, A. Smyth, Boyd. Annual Report-Beckman, Shaw, Dening.

BEAUTIFUL AND DELICIOUS was a plate of ruit which we yesterday received from John Tay. LOR, Confectioner, of 337 Broadway. It contained peaches, the first seen this year; figs, a fruit we have never before tasted in New-York-and grapes, all of the freshest and most luscious flavor. If Mr. Taylor serves all his friends with such tempting luxuries there is nothing surprising in the crowd that throngs his establishment

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The examination of the classes in the Union Theological Seminary in this City has been going on during the past week, under the auspices of Committees appointed by the Synods of New York and New Jersey, and of Albany. We learn that a degree of profilency of study and ability of thought has been exhibited.

York organized on Wednesday evering, 19th inst. a Presbyterian Church in West Hoboken, N. J. with appropriate services. The sermon was preached by Rev. James Knox, and the prayer, at the installation of two ruling elders, was by Rev Mr. Roosevelt. Preparations have been completed to erect a house of worship, and a pastor will prob

SUPERIOR COURT .- Albert C. Oatman vs. Gree ley & McElrath.-Suit for alleged libel, in publishing a Police report that Mr. Oatman had been ar rested on a charge of larceny, in taking 10 doz. bottles, already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff 6 cts.

VERDICT .- The second trial of "Bristol Bill" at Danville, Vt. has resulted in another verdict of guilty. The testimony was very positive. The prisoner's counsel have given notice of a motion in arrest of judgment. Three other indictments are pending, which will be tried immediately after the hearing of this motion.

MILITARY.-Capt McArdle's fine command, the City Guard, contemplate an excursion to the Cities of Providence and Boston the first week in July. It is unnecessary for us to bespeak for them s hearty welcome. Their reputation has preceded them in these cities, and their appearance and de-

FIREMEN'S VISIT - This morning at 5 o'clock, Fountain Engine Co. No. 2 of New-Haven, will ar rive in our City, as the guests of the Fire Department in general, and of Protector No. 22 in particu lar, who will turn out to receive them. They will visit several public places before they leave. ACCIDENTAL DROWNING -As Ernest Colombet.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING—As Ernest Colomber, a youth of 14, attempted to go on shore, at 1 P.M. testerday, for a pitcher of water, from the ship Tarquin, he slipped and fell between the Tarquin and the bark Eliza, and immediately sank. Every exertion was made to save him in vaio. All attempts to recover the body have proved unavailing. The lad is spoken of in terms of high commendation by the efficers of the ship, as being unusually active and intelligent.

THIS valuable Mineral Water which has been much pased for many years as a remedy in Dyapepata, Georard Debility, Cutaneous Eruptiona, and a variety of other diseases, is now offered for the first time to the New York Public. When freely reduced with soft or Spring Water: It makes a very grateful and cooling beverage. Analyzed by Dr. George Hand Smith, analytical Chemist of Rochester, N.Y., with the following results:

Free Sulphure Acid. 99, 397
Proto Sulphurate of Iron and Alumin. 32,622
Sulphate of Magnesia. 13,515
Sulphate of Lime. 12,922
Silica. 13,625
Organic Mailer 4,585

From one quart of water, Grains. 135,478
The water can be had by Druggists and others, at wholesale and retail, on applying to our Agent, C. D. Griswoid, Druggist, \$19 Broadway, N. T. corner of Twelfth-et.

J. 8 GANSON, 1

Gend Diceins in Indiana.—The Greensburg (Ind.) Sentind says that Dr. Davis of that place lately visited the Brown County mines, and gives the following information: There are some two bundred hands employed in discang and washing, and average as much as 81 per day. Of course, in this average, some draw prizes and others blanks. It was difficult to obtain definite data as to the extent and richness of the mines, as the diggers were rather reluctant in giving any information.

Post-Office Mails Close Summer Arrangement.

Summer Arana gement.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, we share and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, lows and Numeroute Teardorne, in closed at a P.M. daily (except fluiday, on which day it will chose at 1 kg P.M.) By the mail is forwarded all matter for Alony and the West all the offices on the Canol and on the Railroad and that dependences, between Alony and Buffalo; the Counties of Crawfork and Era, in Pennsylvania; the Counties in Oliva Interiering on and adjust to Lake Era; the sorthern Counties in Indiana and Hillmon; and for both the Canadaa.

Alon, mails for offices in the Counties of Chinton, Kanes, Frankin, Alon, Chitcheolee, Grand Sia, Frankin, Lamolite and Suthan Counties, in Vermont, are closed daily at 8 o'ntock P.M. (except Sunday).

Multi-for Williamsburgh, L. L. George users, and the company of P. M. Main for all the offices on Staten Island Saily (except Sunday) at Main for all the offices on Staten Island Saily and Scientific, Tunedays and Principles 94, o'clock A.M.; Rethinous vacey and date at 95 o'clock A.M. THE GREAT KASTERN, MAIL, to Boston and the Eastern States. THE GREAT KASTERN, MAIL, to Boston and the Eastern States.

THE GREAT EASTERN, MAIL, to Boston and the Eastern States, and for the British Provinces, by steams at, via Moulagium, Coma and the parts of New Hampshire, Managaments and Vermest, by steams hosts, to Norwich, Coun. close duity (except Sandaya) at 3 o'clock, P.M. when the steamhosts leave at 4 PM, and at 25 PM, PM. when the steamhosts beave at 5 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steam hosts beave at 6 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steam; beats beave at 6 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steam, beats beave at 6 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steam, Brantined and Springfield, is closed taily, at Mg o'clock, A.M. (Sundaya scorpted.) This mail includes all the offices and their dependences as the steam of the state of the

A Mail for Holoken on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A.M.

A Mul for Harkman's (meluding Hoboxen) on Monday, Wednesday and Folday, at 7 o'clock F.M.

The Mul for Freehold and other offices in Monmouth. County, N. J. by stembent, as Keyport and Middletown, closes daily (exceptional, at 18, o'clock F.M.

A Mul for Somerville, via Elizabethtown, includes all offices on the rairrend to Easton, and closes at 7 a.M.

## THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

For America.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPARY.

WASHINGTON. Capt. LASTEM. From New York. Sat.
HERMANN. Capt. CASTEMS. From New York. Toes.
WASHINGTON. Capt. LASTEM. From New York. Frod.
HERMANN. Capt. CASTEMS. From New York. Mon.
WASHINGTON. Capt. Lastems. From New York. Mon.
WASHINGTON. Capt. Lastems. From New York. Mon.
HERMANN. Capt. CASTEMS. From New York. Frod.

Prom New-York for Glasgots.

CITY OF GLASGOW, B. R. Marana. About the middle of every alternate month, vis: In May, July, September, Nov'r and January.

From Glasgoso for Ness-York.

CITY OF GLASGOW. B. R. Marsuws. About the middle of every alternate month, von: In April, June, August, Oct'r, Dec'r and Feb'y.

### TYPOGRAPHIC FESTIVAL. Dedication of the Printers' Library.

On Wednesday night the Broas way Tabernacle was densely crowded, in good part with ladies, to lic dedication of the Library and Reading Room of the New-York Typographical Society. The audience was of that select and intelligent class which a call from the fountain-head of all intelligence-the Press-is sure to convene. Although the weather was intolerably warm, the whole of the long programme was gone through with a patience that spoke a silent approbation of the character of the exercises. The N. Y. Conservatory of Music de serve high commendation for the excellent manner in which they gave the musical part of the festival; the addresses may speak for themselves, except that of Mr. Raymond, of which we regret that we have not the full report; it was a production of

great beauty, truth and eloquence. The programme commenced with a voluntary by G. H. Curtis; and then the following opening Ode, written for the occasion:

A glorious Age, a glorious Land The homage of the soul demand; An Age when Speech as air is free— A Land of living Liberty. True craftsmen of the Art Divine, We meet to consecrate a shrine Where starry gems of matchless Mind Shall light the pathway of our kind. Where placers in the Realm of Thought Shall o'er and o'er again be wrought, Bless with their wealth the asking soul, And richer grow as years may roll. Where Poetry, with lustrous eye,— And History, that ne'er can die,— And Science, maid of sober mien,—] And Young Romance, shall eye be seen. And there the Press shall stand sublime, The throbbing brain of Modern Time-The Pharos that shall point the way To Wisdom's pure and perfect day.

Rev. Mr. Longking then offered Prayer; after which Mr. HARRISON, President of the Society. made a brief opening address, as follows :

made a brief opening address, as follows:

You have assembled, ladies and gentlemen, at the invitation of the New York Typegraphical Society, to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the public opening of the Printers' Library and Reading Room, and to encourage by your presence and approval, those through whose agency and liberality this project has been brought to its present maturity, and who have placed it at the very threshold of its existence, under auspices which have far exceeded the sanguine expectations of its originators and friends. And I may be allowed to express the hope that the exercises of this occasion will give such an impetus to the efforts which have already been made to establish a Printers' Library, as to place success beyond a doubt, and render the attainment of our object at once speedy and secure.

Our Society, Ladies and Gentlemen, composed promiseuously of both employing and journeymen printers, has been in existence for a period of forty-one years. It has existed during that time as a purely benevolent organization. But now, it proposes to enter processes.

one years. I has caused during that time as a purely benevolent organization. But now, it proposes to enter upon a new field of usefulness; and it comes before you to night as the founder and patron of an institution, the utility of which will not probably be questioned from any source, and the laudable and praiseworthy character of which